

The Times.

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RICHMOND, VA.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1901.

A REMARKABLE CONFESSION.

One of the most remarkable articles of the day, when its source is considered, is an editorial which appeared in the Chicago Chronicle of Monday last on the Fifteenth Amendment. It declares that there was no call for this measure; that it did not spring from the people; that it grew of a spirit of vengeance; that it was advocated for the purpose of punishing the people of the South and perpetuating the rule of the Republican party.

These same expressions have often been used in The Times and other Southern papers in characterizing this infamous measure, but we were not prepared to read them in the columns of a conservative journal published in the State of Abraham Lincoln. But what the Chronicle says is true, and those who have any doubt on the subject should read the report of the Reconstruction Committee, from which we have several times quoted in these columns.

Passing on to speak of the effect of the Fifteenth Amendment, the Chronicle says:

"The history of the world may be searched in vain for a parallel to the spirit of savagery which inflicted upon a defeated and impoverished people the unspeakable barbarous rule of a servile race just liberated from bondage. Negro suffrage was a crime against the white race, for it was a crime against the blacks of the South. It was a crime against the whole citizenship of the republic. Political power never was conferred upon a race so poorly equipped to exercise it.

Negro suffrage, accompanied as it was by a soundly leadership of carpet baggers and supported as it was by military rule, subjected the States lately in rebellion to an experience more dreadful than the paralysis of war and defeat. Upon an already impoverished society it brought the scourge of a rule that was in some respects worse than barbaric, for it had all the elements of savagery under the leadership of men who had learned from civilization the arts of corruption and misrule.

The eight or ten years of negro domination in various Southern States inflicted a greater material injury upon the South than the war had done. It prostrated industry, it destroyed public and private credit, and it threatened for a time to resolve society into its original factors and to re-establish conditions which were thought to obtain only in the wilderness.

The effect of the evil influences under which the blacks were quite as demoralized as it was upon the whites. At a time when they should have been impressed with the responsibilities which freedom had put upon them they were incited to orgies of injustice and pillage by characterless leaders bent only on plunder. At a time when they should have been instructed in self-restraint and made ready for a gradual enfranchisement they were taught only by an example of license.

It has required a generation to remove from the minds of even the best informed among the negroes of the South the effects of the evil influences under which the race began its career of freedom. Many generations will have come and gone before all of the consequences of this stupendous Republican mistake shall have been removed.

This is plain talk, but is the plain truth, and the Chronicle man writes as one who would refresh his soul by making an honest confession. But our candid contemporary does not go far enough. The Fifteenth Amendment is as much as an infamy now as it ever was. It is no longer an active force, because the people of the South have deviated it, but it is none the less an infamy, and it is a menace to day to every Southern State. If the Federal Government should enforce it, there would be another period of "corruption and misrule" with "prostrated industry and the destruction of public and private credit." Even in those States where the negroes have in the main been disfranchised, the whites are afraid to divide on politics because of the ever present threat of the Fifteenth Amendment. It is this Chicago Chronicle willing that this infamy, this "crime against civilization" shall stand? If not, why does it not commend boldly and logically in advocacy of its repeal?

GERMANY AND PALESTINE.

The problem that lies before the statesmen of the world to-day is to furnish the greatest possible field in which the energies of their people may find a return for their labors. The success of Great Britain has been due in a large measure to the fact that she has for years found markets abroad which enabled her people at home to get a large income from their daily labor. Without discussing the question of how much benefit the operations in the cotton factories derived from the demand in India and China for cheap cotton goods, it is certain that England as a nation has prospered beyond measure as a result of being able to produce goods that other people wanted and then finding the people to whom she could sell them.

This question has never affected us in America seriously, because we have such enormous undeveloped resources and so many people of our own with whom we can trade, that the need for finding a foreign market has never been as urgent as it is for less favorably situated countries.

The fixed population of France has somewhat relieved the French of the necessity that is now driving the increasing German population into all the unappropriated parts of the world. Germany was the first European Power to seize a large slice of China, and under the old maxim that "it is better to be hung for a sheep than a lamb," she seized a

plenty, and that of the very best quality, when she took Kiao-chiao Bay and the Shan Tung Province behind it.

But the most interesting coup d'etat is the warm friendship existing between the Emperor of Germany and the Sultan of Turkey, which has been cemented by the mutual forbearance which they have shown each other, the Emperor agreeing to close his eyes while the Sultan butchers some few thousand, more or less, of Armenians, and the Sultan agreeing to allow the infidels to return in ever-increasing numbers to the Holy Land.

There is at present under construction a railroad from Constantinople to Antioch, Damascus, Bagdad and thence by way of Persia and Afghanistan to India, Burma and China. This will be a trans-continental line, whose strategic importance will far exceed that of the Siberian Railroad, and one which will enable the German Emperor, if he makes good his foothold in Syria, to threaten the British control of the Suez Canal and to transport any quantity of troops to India and China at will.

In addition to this the Power that controls Palestine will have one of the most important footholds of any Power on the Mediterranean Sea.

The effect of modern methods of farming with new railroad facilities in what was once the garden spot of the world, if not the Garden of Eden, will make those barren waste places literally blossom like the rose, and the glories of Nineveh and Babylon will be more than revived under the impetus of modern civilization in a land which was once the center of the civilization of the world, and seems to be about to become again as important, commercially, as it was in the days of the Phoenicians. We may yet live to see the Emperor of Germany installing himself with every time-honored formality as the Caliph of Bagdad and travel through the great Syrian Desert in Pullman cars at the rate of forty miles an hour.

CURRENT TOPICS.

A bill has been introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature to regulate the nomination of public officers at primary elections. The Philadelphia Record heartily favors the bill. "Party caucuses and conventions," it says, "would be eliminated if Senator Flinn's bill should be enacted into law. Candidates for office of all recognized political parties would be named by popular vote at the regular polling places, under the direction of the regularly chosen election boards. The balloting would be conducted substantially as at present under existing election laws, with an official ballot to be furnished by the county commissioners. According to the provisions of the bill the returns of the election officers as filed with the Prothonotary are to be computed and certified by the judges of Common Pleas Courts in the various districts. However, all contests are to be heard and determined there. Only the names of duly certified successful candidates are to be printed on the official ballot for the subsequent general election.

The Record thinks that the bill has the little chance of being passed, but adds that in any event "the bill represents and embodies a public sentiment in Pennsylvania that grows stronger and stronger with each succeeding year. Some time and in some way the people will resume the control over primary elections that has been wrested from them for base purposes by an arrogant system of self-perpetuating political machinery. However the result shall be accomplished, it will be a great day for the Commonwealth when nominations for elective offices shall come before the people with the same freedom and equality that the result of a general election."

"Few people to whom the title of the Prince of Wales is familiar ever stop to consider," says the Chicago News, "into the history of Wales itself or the condition of its people. This little principality enjoys a unique distinction in giving title to the heir-apparent of the throne of England, but, except to the student history, very little is known of the country or its people. Such students as Prof. Rhys, professor of Celtic literature in the University of Oxford, and Mr. Brimmer Jones have in recent years written valuable works on the history, literature, and antiquities of Wales, but these also have never found their way into general reading or information. Welsh history from Cadwalader to the Norman conquest and the time of the Stuarts is very interesting and likely to attract more attention in the future than in the past, as the study of institutions becomes popularized. It may surprise many, for instance, to learn that Prof. Rhys asserts that anthropologically the whole of the Welsh of today are not Aryan," though they have learned to speak an Aryan tongue. According to this latest and ablest exposition of Celtic history and literature the aborigines of Britain were not Aryan but Pictish in race. It was some time in the sixth century B. C. that the first wave of Celtic immigration overran most of the southern half of England. These were the Gaels, and they carried with them the native population and made them slaves or serfs. In the second century B. C. another wave, that of the Brythons or Britons proper, arrived and in turn conquered the Gaels, and after centuries the latter previously conquered from Aborigines. Mid-Wales in particular was settled by these conquerors, leaving the southern and northern portions to the Gaels or Galls. Then after the Roman conquest a Brythonic chieftain from the north, where he had been defending the Roman wall, conquered Wales and brought all of it under his rule. In other words, the framework of Welsh history is superimposed upon these successive waves of immigration and conquest, giving rise to the diversity so puzzling to the modern student of that interesting country and people. The Welsh language, with its traces of the successive elements, is now spoken by about half a million and half a million know no other tongue."

Under the sun.

The men who have gone before us have sung the songs we sing; The words of our clamorous chorus, They were heard of the ancient king.

The chords of the lyre that thrill us, They were struck in the years gone by, And the arrows of death that run us, Are found where our fathers lie.

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"Oh, we talk about Shakespeare every once in a while."—Chicago Record.

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"How can you understand the messages, how can you answer them?" asked the Curious Person.

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"Only in one way."

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You are at liberty to publish this letter.

Detroit, Mich.

Hampton Wants Blood Hounds.

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ness of the present condition of its police protection, and with the object of helping the local department in apprehending criminals, a number have volunteered to contribute toward the purchase of a pair of bloodhounds.

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The matter has been submitted to several of the leading citizens, and contributions have been pledged assuring a substantial fund for the purchase of the dogs.—Evening Times.

DIED FROM ACCIDENTAL SHOT.

A Policeman Shot in the Hip and Others Wounded.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

BLUFFFIELD, W. VA., Jan. 30.—Morris Creamans, an ex-convict of Virginia, was sentenced for five years at Princeton yesterday for highway robbery.

John Strickland, of Hillsville, Va., died at Blufffield yesterday from an accidental shot from a gun, in the hands of Will Pilon.

Keystone had its usual saloon celebration yesterday, which was pay-day. John Lewis received a cracked head; Will Henry a bullet in his leg, and William Milburn a bullet in the hip with a pistol.

Miss Alice Baldwin, who was in extremis with typhoid fever at Blufffield, is better.

Marriage Not a Failure.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

SOUTH GASTON, N. C., Jan. 30.—Mr. H. H. Harper, of Greensboro, and Miss Weldon, who married at Chackley, near Weldon, will marry Miss Bonnie May Shaw, daughter of John Shaw, a girl of sixteen years. He is over forty and this is his third wife.

It was reported that a factory will soon be built on the Roanoke River, about one mile below South Gaston, by the Roanoke Navigation Company.

Started Up.

The Norfolk Lumber Company, at Lambert's Point, started up business to-day with some forty or fifty hands, in expectation of increasing production of lumber. They have added improvements in the way of modern machinery to the plant of the Bridgeport Lumber Company, which they succeed.—Norfolk Ledger.

THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE.

A North Carolinian Comes Back After His Sweetheart of Thirty Years Ago.

Over thirty years ago, beneath the warm sunshine of the Old North State, a man and a girl discovered in their hearts the dew of youth. That strange, fragrant flower that has ever made sweet the sum of human existence since in the Garden of Eden, Adam concluded that it was not good for man to be alone, gladdened their hearts with its wonderful beauty, and the sweetness and strangeness of its incense perfume they loved, these two, and the world grew brighter as the mystical meaning of this new gladness lighted their paths as with a halo. But the dark world of poverty howled in the distance. They read life's meaning in the long line that stretched into the future, and would not. The man said he would go out and carve a fortune for himself in the lives of his fellowmen. The girl said she would wait for him. And so they parted.

Not many days ago this man stood in his doorway in the wild and woolly West and gazed over the wide area of his arable lands. He heard the tramp of many horses follow his stridings. He heard the low of numerous cattle from the meadows. The hillsides in front of him were white like snow with his herds of sheep. In his hands he held a letter saying that his sweetheart of the long ago still waited for him in the Old North State. He filled his pockets with a roll that would make one's wish-bone quiver and started for the East.

In Danville he met an old school friend and to him he told the tale. He showed a photograph of a woman as young and fresh-looking as when the dew of youth nourished the blossom of love in her hair. He did not stay long, but took the first train for the South, anxious to whisper into the woman's ear the same tale that she listened to as a maiden thirty years ago.

He promptly stopped for two days on his way back to the West, and let his friend here see the woman who knows how to wait.—Danville Bee.

Lookers-On in Venice.

It is said there are more lobbyists in Richmond than there are members of the Legislature.—Southern Weekly News.

TRAFFIC BLOCKED.

Traffic on the Sixth and Ninth Avenues between Broadway and Broadway was blocked yesterday morning by the block of the south-bound track at Fifty-fifth Street and Ninth Avenue, due to the derailment of a locomotive at that point.

Although it was two hours and fifteen minutes before the track was cleared, the street was kept open for traffic. The street was closed for a long time, but the car continued for over an hour to sell tickets to passengers who were able to ride only a brief distance on either side before being stopped by the blocked cars.

Elaine No. 17, drawing a Sixth Avenue train down to the South Ferry, was slowly rounding the curve at a quarter to 6 A. M. when it left the rails. It went a few feet over the sleepers and was then brought to a standstill. The five cars behind the locomotive were most of them still on that portion of the track which stretched along Ninth Avenue, so that the line was completely blocked for south-bound trains as far north as 14th Street.

GIANT AND MIDGET.

Judge Smith, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, decided yesterday what the court at last decided, and that was the case of Isaac Rosenberg against Annie Rosenberg, his wife. Isaac, who is more than six feet tall, sued for a separation from Annie, who lacks a few inches of four feet. He alleged cruel and inhuman treatment on the part of his diminutive wife. Judge Smith gave the decree of separation, limiting it to five years, however, at the end of which time the marital relations of the two shall be the same as they were before the decree was signed. The custody of the three children is given to the wife, but the Judge orders that she take them to her husband's home every Saturday morning, and that he return them to her house every Saturday night. He is to pay her \$250 a week alimony.

It took three days to try this case. Isaac said his wife had once threatened to poison him, and he became afraid of her. At another time, he said, she had followed him with a meat knife and he had to run for his life in order to escape being killed.

Annie denied all that Isaac said. HEIGHT AND LONGEVITY. Longevity was again the engrossing

CONSUMPTION

The time was when doctors thought consumption could not be permanently cured, but since they have discovered the powerful curative qualities of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey the best cure for consumption and all diseases of the throat and lungs. We have thousands of grateful patients who write us they have been cured after they were given up by the doctors.

After being given up by several of our best physicians, having throat and lung trouble, and pronounced a case of incurable consumption, my sister started the use of your Pure Malt Whiskey. She has taken three bottles and is now completely cured in strength (she is now all feeling quite hopeful).

MRS. BELL SHADY, Charlotte, Mich.

FREE. If you are sick and run down and feel weak, get nothing to learn how to regain health, energy and vitality.

It is the only Whiskey taxed by the Government as a medicine. This is a guarantee. All druggists and grocers, or direct from the Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

For killing another negro on election day. The negro was shot because he hurried for Bryan on election day.

The death of Isabella Taft, of Norristown, Pa., widow of Rev. John D. Taft, suggests in many ways the demise of England's late Queen. Mrs. Taft and the Queen were born in the same year, 1819, and married at the same time. Mrs. Taft suffered, like her, also, from an eye weakness. On hearing of Victoria's death Mrs. Taft expressed the belief that she, too, would soon die.—Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Bryan's paper has now a circulation of 55,000.

It is said that Ogden Armour, heir of the late P. D. Armour, will retire from active business.

The Council of Chattanooga has accepted a gift of \$50,000 from Mr. Carnegie, to be used in establishing a public library. The city is to appropriate \$5,000 annually to maintain the library.

"Attorney-General Griggs," says "The Washington Post," "is the only member of the Cabinet thus far to succumb to the golf disease, and he plays at the Washington Club under the name of 'William Patterson.'"

The Record thinks that the bill has the little chance of being passed, but adds that in any event "the bill represents and embodies a public sentiment in Pennsylvania that grows stronger and stronger with each succeeding year. Some time and in some way the people will resume the control over primary elections that has been wrested from them for base purposes by an arrogant system of self-perpetuating political machinery. However the result shall be accomplished, it will be a great day for the Commonwealth when nominations for elective offices shall come before the people with the same freedom and equality that the result of a general election."

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